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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1904.

The Suffrage Convention.

The Difference Between the Attitude of the Public Now and a Generation Ago.

The woman suffrage convention now going on in this city is worth the attention of all thoughtful people for two or three reasons. No one can read the history of this movement without noting the tremendous change which has, for some reason or other, taken place in public opinion. The language which was used about the pioneers of the movement would now be considered too vile to print in a respectable newspaper. Doubtless some of this violence was due to the tone of the period, which was one in which great license of speech about public men was common. There was more reason to object to women's running for office in a day when to become a candidate for any sort of office was to have one's private affairs dragged through the gutter, and assailed with vile words which decent public sentiment now banishes from its press and its political meetings. Whatever may be the reasons, violent abuse of the suffragists has now simmered down into, at the most, mild ridicule of their supposed aims.

The great difference between the caricatured suffragist and the real one is that which first strikes the observer of this convention. While the utmost freedom of speech prevails, extravagant schemes and rabid rhetoric are conspicuously absent. The sensation-hunter must go to some other organization for his excitement.

The convention is, moreover, one of the few women's organizations thoroughly business-like and free from any sort of nonsense or hysterical squabbling. The reason of this probably is that it is a business organization, and not a social one. Social life rests more or less on the maintenance of one's own dignity and supposed consequence. These women are not bothering about their own consequence. They are here to do business. Some men believe, and with a certain amount of reason, that women cannot do business. Their inferences are drawn from the undignified squabbling of some of the women's clubs, which are, apparently, organized for the purpose of affording certain idle women an opportunity to get their names into the papers. As a matter of fact, there are no more business-like beings than business women, proof of which assertion is found in the quiet and effective management of several girls' colleges, which have no men in the faculty, and the proceedings of this same woman suffrage convention.

War Conditions in the East.

Problems Which Confront an Army of Invasion or Occupation.

In modern warfare, even more than in that of the Middle Ages, perhaps, climatic and territorial conditions play a part. Several hundred years ago the progress of a war was so slow that the army usually had time to get acclimated before it needed to do any work; nowadays it is different. In the war in Manchuria, therefore, adaptability to new conditions on the part of one or the other army will have much to do with determining the outcome.

The climate of Port Arthur and the country over which the land battles will be fought is more or less like that of the northwestern part of this country, Port Arthur being in about the latitude of Baltimore. The different configuration of the country behind Port Arthur, and the immense Asian continent, with its barren, wind-swept plains to the westward, makes the climate of that part of the coast much colder than that of Baltimore or New York. It is this which makes it certain that the Russian ships in Vladivostok will be tied up for some time to come, and that difficulties will confront the army which attempts to march over the land in that region.

The chief difficulties in recent wars have been those of getting along in a tropical climate. The troubles of the soldiers in this Oriental war will arise from cold, at least for the present, and also from the barren and inhospitable land over which they may have to march. The Russians are al-

ready accustomed to a rigorous climate, and Japan is by no means tropical. The endurance of the two armies will depend on constitution and adaptability. In constitution, it would seem to the casual observer, they may be about equal, though of opposite types of humanity; in adaptability there is no doubt that the Japanese are superior. An observer of their tactics in the Boxer troubles says that they, more than any other troops, solved the problem of keeping comfortable on the line of march. For some time they marched over a country almost without trees or underbrush, and with a scarcity of water. The Japanese troops kept a sharp lookout for bits of brush, and each soldier would collect any bit of fuel he might see. At the end of the day's march there was usually enough fuel in the troop to cook supper. They also utilized ant hills as cooking ranges, a thing which nobody had thought of doing before. They would dig out the center of one of these ant hills, build a kind of little chimney, and set their saucepans of rice and fish over the fire to cook, with a great saving of wood and time, and some increase, probably, of toothsome in the dish. They also managed to take a sort of sponge bath when bathing was possible at all. A people so resourceful as this ought to be able to fight almost anywhere without getting disconcerted.

In Philadelphia.

The Parous Case of a Great American City's Water Supply.

A queer state of things exists in Philadelphia, according to at least one Philadelphia paper, the "Ledger." Most people know that the prevalence of typhoid fever in that city has been nothing less than scandalous, and that it is owing to the city's water supply. The purification of this supply was put off in one way or another until the exasperated people finally rose up and demanded filtration. They got it—that is, they got it with reservations. Two systems, one already in operation and one to be completed before long, will supply the regions west of the Schuylkill with filtered water. The larger system, at Torresdale, which will supply the greater part of the population, is expected to be in operation within two years, if work not yet under contract can be undertaken at once. For this work an additional loan is required, and the Republican city committee and other official advocates of the Quay organization strenuously urge this loan. The fact of their advocacy is held by many wise and thoughtful people to be a certain indication of "graft."

This is a pretty state of things to exist in one of the largest cities in the United States! The people need good water; they are clamoring for it, they are in danger of disease and death for want of it, and the city is losing millions every year because of the lack of it; and yet it is practically certain that nothing can be done without the co-operation of certain dishonest officials who intend to get their share of plunder no matter what happens. The people will have to make up their minds either to get along without filtration, or to allow these highwaymen to step in and collect their tax.

Unfortunately, this process is so common in our large cities, and has been exposed so often, that anybody can foresee what will happen. Rather than give up the idea of getting pure water, the people of Philadelphia will allow a certain amount of "grafting" in connection with the job, unless the mayor can find some way to stop the plundering of the city. Mayor Weaver is said to have caused some determination among the "graffers" by the determination with which he has had his own way in certain reform measures; but there are only certain things in which a mayor has power.

Government Literature.

A Curiously Valuable Pamphlet on the Adulteration of Drugs.

Among the bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture is to be found one on adulterated drugs and chemicals, by Lyman F. Kehler, which cannot fail to prove interesting to a public so devoted to patent medicines as ours. The only trouble with it is that while giving minute descriptions of the ways in which it is possible to adulterate phenacetin, cocaine, ginger, and calcium chloride, the author does not go on and tell what is in some of the popular elixirs, pills, tonics, and other specific with the advertisements of which our fences are plastered. If he had done that it might have killed the printers, but it might have saved the lives of some of the deluded ones who read the pamphlet. As it says in the hymn, we should never neglect a chance to throw out the life-line across the dark wave.

Some idea of the appalling extent to which the adulteration of phena-

tin has progressed may be gathered from the plain statements of this pamphlet on the subject. Purists may find some fault with the lucidity of the style, which is purely scientific, unadorned with flowers of rhetoric, but if we are to be scientific for the good of the people, let us be scientific by all means. The author says:

"Dr. Fischer and Konigs in their studies on the alkaloids came to the conclusion that the properties of quinine did not reside in the quinolin nucleus, but in an oxygen or hydrogen-bearing element contained in or introduced into the nucleus. With this in mind their researches were prosecuted, and a number of new bodies were discovered, only two of which, however, appeared to be successful as medicinal agents. These were oxyhydroxymethylquinolin hydrochloride, prepared by O. Fischer, and called 'Kairin,' and tetrahydroxymethylquinolin, or tetrahydroxymethylquinolin, made by L. Hoffmann and W. Konigs, and named 'Kairin.' The former was patented, highly extolled, and extensively advertised, and seems to have been the first medicinal chemical that was stimulated by the mercantile influence of letters patent."

Letters patent! Yes, indeed, thirty-four of them. A little more to the whole alphabet would have gone into that name. It is a beauty. No wonder O. Fischer called it by the pet name "Kairin." A name with thirty-four letters in it would have to be patented, or insured, or something, to prevent the letters getting away.

The question which is likely to arise in the mind of the casual reader of American extraction, however, is, what particular good the publication of literature of this sort at Government expense is likely to do the country. The average American knows enough about chemistry (sometimes) to know what H₂O means, and that is all. It is doubtful if he would read fifty pages of names like those quoted above if he were paid for it. The technical experts who know what the author means when he constructs a word of nine or ten syllables and lets it loose to wander about the world, can afford to pay for pamphlets on the subject. Why should they be supplied to the suffering people free?

An innocent person inquires of the "New York Sun" why an English trade journal should say that New Zealand mutton is sold in London for the same price that cat's meat is sold in Prussia. Do the Prussians eat cats? No, Claude dear, or Maude dear, as the case may be; however peculiar the idea may seem to the owner of an active American cat, some European pussies are fed on inferior cuts of meat bought especially for them, and known as "cat's meat."

It may be true that there is nothing yellow about the Japanese but their skins, but they are certainly giving some other people the jaundice.

If Carnegie should insist on giving Baltimore a library just now she could use it for a department store while the books are being catalogued.

All sorts of rumors are coming from the East, but thus far we have had nothing quite so bad as the story of the belated Russian ambassador with which the Boxer troubles began.

It must be a great consolation to the veterans of the Woman Suffrage Association to know that they have so far wrecked the home and destroyed man's veneration for woman that they are no longer targets for stones, brickbats, and stale eggs, as they were some fifty years ago.

We are told that Russian patriotism burns. What is needed in war, however, is non-combustible patriotism with a good insurance policy.

Great Britain is pondering over the question whether neutrality means getting out of Tibet right away, without visiting Lhasa.

The waiting attitude of the powers reminds one somewhat of "puss, puss in the corner."

A large fortune awaits the genius who shall approach the Russian government with a scheme for getting warships to the scene of action by land.

Tolstoy complains that his translators do not use simple language. But Tolstoy's ideas are not exactly suited to the reading of the primer class.

Japan apparently learned her science of warfare when she studied architecture—in the earthquake school.

The villain in the war drama as represented at St. Petersburg is called Mr. Butinsky; at Tokyo they call him General Uralya.

WHEN HYACINTHS BLOW.

When sunless days are passing by,
And bleak winds, April kissed, will go,
And daffodils that light the sky
Will nurture daffodils below,
When hyacinths blow.

Pink blushes will suffuse the air,
From countless buds that swing
And spring with shimmering robes will gleam,
Her golden torches to and fro,
When hyacinths blow.

I should be glad with all glad things,
With unveiled hills, and streams that flow,
With buds and flowers, and soaring wings,
Could I forget—what spring will know—
When hyacinths blow.

—Boston Transcript.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

BANKER WHO SKATES.

Some people might think it a bit undignified for staid bankers to enjoy skating on ice with the same enthusiasm as a small boy, but this view is not held by Abner K. Parris, of the banking firm of Crane, Parris & Co. It is seldom that Mr. Parris fails to take advantage of the sport provided by the elements, and whenever the weather is so kind as to give a substantial surface to the lakes and streams of water about the District, he can usually be found mingling with the throng of skaters.

Mr. Parris finds the exercise most invigorating, and holds to the belief that it is especially beneficial to the man of business. It might seem a bit odd, passing that Mr. Parris is an excellent skater—a fact that has been discovered by a few of the boys who have tried to pass him on the ice.

EVIDENCES OF INSANITY.

"Well, doctor, do you think that to see the White House to see the President is a sign of insanity?" This is the question put to a physician, who was testifying relative to the mental condition of John S. Torbert, and who was cross-examined by Attorney D. W. Baker.

Evidence had been submitted by physicians tending to show that the subject of the investigation was suffering from mild attacks of phases of insanity. One of the physicians said that Torbert constantly expressed a desire to go to the White House and lay his troubles before the President. He seemed to lay much stress on this fact as indicative of a troubled mental condition.

The question propounded the physician by Attorney Baker, however, took all the sentences out of the matter. Torbert was declared by the jury which heard the testimony to be of sound mind and able to care for himself and property.

MR. MERRITT'S LETTERS.

John A. Merritt, city postmaster, who is an applicant for re-election to his present position, and apparently has no opposition, has received a large number of endorsements from the leading merchants, patent attorneys, real estate men, and others who handle a heavy mail, complimenting him upon his administration, and expressing the hope that he will be reappointed.

These letters range all the way from the expression of personal friendship to coldly formal endorsements of business men, who say they want a good thing continued.

Among the recommendations is one from a respectable, well-known, and it is from a prominent merchant of crusty disposition, who never fails to register a kick when he thinks it is needed, but whom Mr. Merritt never met or heard from. His letter is as follows:

"Dear Sir: If your administration had not been highly satisfactory to me you would have known it long before this. Yours,

Mr. Merritt prizes that as one of the most desirable exhibits in his case.

SAVED THE OLD CAT.

"Along with the tragedy of our great catastrophe," said Francis Carroll, of Baltimore, in conversation yesterday afternoon, "there were a lot of positively funny, and some purely pathetic incidents. I remember one which partook of both characteristics. I was standing on Liberty street, just out of the range of the flames when a man came dodging out of the lines, carefully carrying in his hand a nondescript object, the exact nature of which I was at first at a loss to determine. Closer inspection showed that it was a cat, singled from head to foot as bare of hair as my hand, except for two spots behind the ears, where the hair was a brindle yellow. In addition to the burns the poor creature had sustained, one leg was broken."

"What are you going to do with it; kill it; I asked."

"Not on your life," was the reply. "This has been my office for ten years, and I think more of her than of the whole shop. I am taking her to a veterinary surgeon to have her patched up. I think I can save some six or seven of her lives yet," and away he went down the street with his poor old pet."

"'Twas a HUNCH."

"Know anything good today," said one follower of the post to another Monday as they met on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"Well, I should say it's the hottest thing that ever came down the stretch—it's a 'hunch,' and today it simply can't lose. Now you see as a general thing I don't take any stock in 'hunches,' but this is so warm I can't pass it up."

"Well, what is this hot thing you have? Give it to me that I may get on."

"Oh, I'll give it to you because I can't hold it, neither can the jock, its Burning Glass, in the last race at New Orleans."

"Burning Glass? The thing was then raging in Baltimore—the other fellow thought that, taken in connection with it, Burning Glass was a good 'hunch,' and was off as fast as he could go to the poolroom over the river to 'get on.'"

"Unfortunately, Burning Glass was scratched, so the man with the 'hunch' did not have an opportunity of proving whether or not it was good."

HIS HEARING AFFECTED.

Senator McEnery is unfortunately afflicted with a certain degree of deafness. He can hear less at times than at others. It is said. At three times when newspaper men seek to draw information from him that he is unwilling to give, he is particularly hard of hearing.

Yesterday was one of those times. At least, this was what the correspondent thought who tickled him just as he was emerging from an executive session.

"Well, Senator, you're doing on the inside?" asked the newspaper man.

"Yes, the weather is pretty bad outside," answered the Senator. "It's pretty hard on us old people."

And he bowed pleasantly and passed on, leaving the newspaper man wondering.

REVIVED WAR SPIRIT.

"If Colonel Grigby is going to raise a force of Rough Riders and lead them over to Asia, he ought to give some of our old Rough Riders a chance to go along." Was the jocular remark of the President yesterday to Representative Marshall, who is a brother-in-law of Colonel Grigby, called at the White House to present two friends. The President had evidently been reading Colonel Grigby's proposition to lead 5,000 men across the Pacific, with the result that it revived the old war spirit.

IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

ASSEMBLY BALL AT NEW WILLARD

Mrs. Leonard Wood Will Receive Guests.

MISS MABEL KING A BRIDE

Receptions, Entertainments, and Various Social Events to Occupy Attention of Smart Set.

The calendar for today will include the assembly ball at the New Willard. Mrs. Leonard Wood will receive for the committee, which consists of some of the most prominent men of the city, among whom are the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay; the minister from Denmark, Mr. Brun; Gen. Wallace F. Randall; U. S. A.; Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, Capt. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N.; Thomas Nelson Page, William J. Boardman, Charles C. Glover, Henry May, Charles Hague, George Hellen, John C. Poor, Charles Bispham, Walter V. R. Berry, and Edward McCauley.

Marriage of Miss King. Another interesting event this evening will be the marriage of Miss Mabel Belden King, daughter of Prof. Harry King, who has been for many years connected with Columbia University, and Mrs. King, and Frederick Wilhelm von Dachenhausen. Both young people are well known and exceedingly popular among the old resident set of the city.

There will be a reception and dance tonight at the Riggs House, when several of the season's guests at the hotel will serve as hosts.

The large dining room will be used for dancing, and supper will be served in the drawing room suite.

Alpha Omega Society.

The Alpha Omega Fraternity of Columbia University will entertain their sponsors and friends at a reception this evening at the university.

The French ambassador and Madame Jusserand will entertain at dinner, which marks the close of the season's festivities at the embassy.

Mrs. Leighton's Reception.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Leighton, who will not receive during Lent, will be at home for the last time this afternoon at 778 Massachusetts Avenue northeast.

Mrs. Rainey, wife of Representative Rainey, will receive today at the Driscoll house.

MILLIE JAMES MARRIED TO EDGAR STACHELBERG

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Millie James, the actress, was married yesterday at the Hotel Savoy to Edgar Stachelberg, a cigar manufacturer. The ceremony was performed by Supreme Court Justice Dugan, who is a friend of the bridegroom.

About a hundred friends of the couple attended the wedding. After the ceremony there was a wedding luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Stachelberg then started South on their wedding tour.

Mrs. Stachelberg is the daughter of Louis James, the well-known actor, and she has met with great success in her career. She began in "Lover's Lane" and was later the star of "The Little Princess" and "Glad of It." Her friends said yesterday that her marriage would end her stage career.

LENTEN SEASON BEGINS ON ASH WEDNESDAY

Ceremony of Sprinkling Ashes on Head of Worshiper.

The season of Lent will be ushered in next Wednesday, which in the church calendar is known as Ash Wednesday. The name is the outgrowth of the old custom observed in Catholic churches and in some of the high Episcopal churches of sprinkling the forehead with ashes.

This ceremony is performed with the purpose of reminding the faithful that they are but dust, and no matter how far they may indulge in pride and love of self, they will return to dust, from which their origin obtained. While spreading the forehead with ashes the priests repeat in Latin the words, "Remember, man, thou art dust and to dust thou shalt return."

In the lesson of this day the church exhorts to lay before its people the necessity of taking advantage of each and every opportunity for furthering the cause of Christianity, and exhorts them not to defer their sincere conversion.

Services will be held in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches next Wednesday morning. Throughout the season of Lent special services will be held in all churches.

First service is on Wednesday night, when Lenten sermons are preached, and on Friday afternoon and night during Lent the stations of the cross are read.

MRS. EVANS VISITS FRIENDS IN PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. H. Clay Evans has gone to Philadelphia for a short visit. Mrs. Anita Evans remained in the city, where she is the guest of Miss Louise Kaufmann.

The consul general and Mrs. Evans will continue their visit in America for several weeks before returning to London.

RECEIPTS AT STUDIO.

Mrs. Silverthorn and Miss Silverthorn will give a concert at the studio, 132 F Street, tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, to meet Mrs. Virginia Martin Gardner, of Tennessee.

MISS ROOSEVELT THE GUEST.

Miss Josephine Boardman entertained Miss Roosevelt and her guests, the Misses Mills, at luncheon yesterday.

GEORGE GUNTON WEDS MRS. LOWE

Marriage Ceremony in an Atlanta Hotel.

BRIDE WELL-KNOWN WRITER

Groom of English Birth and Editor of Magazine Which Bears His Name.

A wedding of interest in Washington, where both parties are well known, was that of Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe and George Gunton.

The ceremony took place on Saturday morning, in Atlanta, Ga., in the private apartments of the bride in the Piedmont Hotel. The Rev. C. A. Langston, of the Unitarian Church, read the marriage service.

Writer of Note.

Mrs. Gunton was the widow of the late William B. Lowe, once a prominent capitalist of Atlanta, and has been, since her husband's death, a social leader of the South, besides being a writer of note, having a novel at present ready for her publishers.

Mrs. Lowe was for four years president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which office she filled with brilliant success.

The Bridegroom.

Mr. Gunton, who has recently secured a divorce from his former wife, is an Englishman by birth, but has lived in this country for twenty years. He is editor of the "Gunton Magazine," and a lecturer and author on economic subjects.

Mr. Gunton is also president of the Institute of Economics of Washington and New York, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. He has lately written his magazine from New York to Washington, where he will make his home in the future.

SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CAPITAL CITY

The first of his series of five sermons on "Opportunities for Social Service in Washington" was delivered by the Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., at the Church of Our Father, corner of L and Thirteenth Streets northwest, last night. Mr. Van Schaick's subject last night was "The Baltimore Fire, and the Fight Against the Causes of Consumption." The lecture was accompanied by stereoscopic views, thirty of which were taken while the Baltimore fire was raging. The rest showed the dread work of the "Great White Plague" in Washington, and the up-to-date methods of fighting it.

MR. VAN VOORHEIS DIES IN ANNAPOLIS

Mrs. D. McDougal Van Voorheis, daughter of the late Rear Admiral David McDougal, U. S. N., died suddenly at Annapolis on Saturday.

Mrs. Van Voorheis was a sister of Mr. Albert Le Breton, of Washington, and aunt of Midshipman Le Breton, who recently was graduated at the head of the Naval Academy class of 1904.

CASSINI ENTERTAINS AT LARGE EVENING PARTY

The Russian ambassador and the Countess Cassini entertained at a large dinner party last evening, when their guests were Miss Alice Roosevelt and her house guests, the Misses Mills, daughters of Ogden Mills, of New York; Mr. Brun, the Danish minister; Baron Schlippenbach, Russian consul general in Chicago, who is visiting in Washington; Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Townsend and her guest, Miss Emory; Miss Blair, Miss Ethel Horstmann, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Prince Henri de Bearn, the new attaché of the French embassy; Viscount de Chabrun, of the French embassy; Herr Rubino Zichy, of the Austrian embassy, and Lieutenant Fortescue.

SAENGERBUND GIVES ITS SIXTH MUSICAL

Large Audience Listens to Program Marked by Excellent Care.

The Washington Saengerbund gave the sixth entertainment of the season at its club house on C Street, last night, and as usual, the hall was crowded to overflowing. An excellent program had been prepared by Director Henry Xander. The soloists of the evening—Mrs. Blanche Muir Dalgleish, Mrs. Fanny At Lee-Gage, Miss Clara Moran, Herndon Morell, Henry Kaiser, and John Nolan, acquitted themselves to the greatest delight of the audience, which insisted upon encores and was gratified in every instance. In memory of Wagner's death, which occurred on February 13, 1883, President Claudy delivered a short dissertation on the great composer, which proved highly interesting. The program was as follows:

Chorus: "An die Kunst." Wagner, Saengerbund; short dissertation on Wagner's "Tannhauser," by Frank Claudy (in memory of the anniversary of Richard Wagner's death, February 13, 1883); piano solo, "Valse in A flat," Moszkowski; Miss Clara Moran, contralto solo, waltz song, "Printemps"; Leo Stern, Mrs. Fanny At Lee-Gage; bass solo, "Belouin Love Song"; Piano: John Nolan; vocal duet, "Harp of the Winds," Abt. Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Dalgleish; baritone solo, "It Was Not This To Be," Nestler, Henry Kaiser; vocal quartet, "Sleep Thou, Wild Rose," Abt. and Kaiser; vocal quartet, "Yea Cry, My Honey," Smith, Gridiron Quartet, Messrs. Mosher, Morell, Kaiser, and Nolan.

WILL WED AT MANILA.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15.—Miss Helen Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ely Green, of Lowell, Park, West Orange, is on her way, accompanied by her mother, to Manila. Shortly after her arrival there Miss Green will be married to Lieut. Harold E. Spearman, who is stationed in the Philippines. The couple have been engaged a long time.

PASTOR WILL RECEIVE.

The Rev. G. Calvert Carter, of 1417 Massachusetts Avenue, will be at home this afternoon and tomorrow from 4 to 6 o'clock.

WILL NOT RECEIVE.

Owing to her absence from the city, Mrs. John W. Foster will not receive today.

GENERAL CORBIN GIVES RECEPTION

Gay Sunday Party on Governor's Island.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR GOES

Salute of Nineteen Guns Greets Envoy and Wife as They Arrive at the Ferry.

Major General Corbin and Mrs. Corbin entertained at a large reception yesterday afternoon at their home on Governor's Island. Among the guests were the Austrian ambassador and Madame de Hengelmüller, who, upon their arrival at the Governor's Island ferry at the Battery, were given the ambassador's salute of nineteen guns.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William Post, and Gen. Charles Whittier were among the guests.

This is the first large affair that General and Mrs. Corbin have given since their residence on Governor's Island, and was a distinct social triumph.

Ballinger Give Supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger entertained a supper party last evening. The guests were the Hon. William Griggs, attorney general of Alaska; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of South Dakota; Judge Robert Ballinger, of Seattle, Idaho, and the Hon. Edmund Dole, former attorney general of Hawaii, and nephew of ex-Governor Dole of the Hawaiian Islands.

Delightful Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Maddox, of 1412 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, gave a delightful reception last Tuesday in honor of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. Among those who called to extend congratulations and good wishes were Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. Matilda Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Maddox, Mrs. McCann and family, Martin Carroll, William Zell, John Lee, Edward Payman, Miss Annie E. Ferguson, Winifred Maddox, Mrs. Flannigan, Mrs. J. Pope, Joseph Maddox, Charles Wood, Miss Mamie Maddox, Miss Mary Wood, Frank Hancock, and F. Carr.

LARGE RECEPTION